

### Production and Output.

## MORE OVENS FIRED BUT COKE OUTPUT SHOWS NO INCREASE

### Frick Company Fires Some Ovens and Ships Some Stock but

## MERCHANT PLANTS SLOW DOWN

As Do Also Plants of the Independent Steel Interests, but There is Hope in the Upward Steel Movement. Eastern Shipments at Low Point.

The Connellsville coke trade is improving in the sense that the furnace interest is gradually putting in idle ovens but not otherwise. The merchant production and output is decreasing rather than increasing, and this week shows a decided falling off in the production of the ovens controlled by steel companies other than those of the Steel Corporation. In spite of the firing up of upwards of 200 ovens by the H. C. Frick Coke Company last week, furnace production remains practically the same.

ovens but they made no production at all. The other two blast furnaces, which theovens put out reduced the total of production. Shipments exceeded production over 5,000 tons indicating the shipments of some stock, which was the case in the week when the steel interest, shipments to that district showing an increase compared with the previous week of over 5,000 tons. The shipments to other areas are not showing a general upward movement in steel, but merchant pig iron remains stationary in production and price. Connells' blast furnace operators are not doing quite as well as the others in this regard. They are not holding up their \$2 minimum as stoutly as they should. It is the weakness of the Connells' blast furnace operators. This rule applies at any time. There is no reason to think the coke situa-

tion will be anything but better as time wears on, and the operator who sells ahead on the presumption that the market will be worse rather than better is gambling recklessly against himself.

Production for the week ending Saturday, August 8th, was 264,070 tons, 155,230 tons being made by the furnace interest and 108,840 tons by the merchant interest. Compared with the previous week this indicates a decrease of 1,750 tons in furnace production and 3,765 tons in merchant production.

The shipments for the week ending

Saturday, August 8th, there were 7,277 tons carrying 169,368 tons consigned as follows:

District	Cars.	Tons.
Pittsburg	2,704	102,120
East	3,588	134,770

Compared with the previous week this shows an increase of 8,167 tons in Pittsburg shipments, a decrease of 2,886 tons in Western shipments and an increase of 5,091 tons in Eastern shipments. The feature of the week's shipments was the increase to Pittsburg, and the decrease to Eastern points. The latter is notable. Eastern shipments have not been so low in

During the week 398 ovens were blown in and 114 put out making a

net increase in the active ones of 284. Ovens were fired as follows: Coalbrookdale, 1; Levensburg, 2; No. 2, 20; Levensburg No. 3, 20; Hecla No. 2, 20; Lemon No. 2, 30; Mann moth, 18; Marquette, 28; Morgan, 20; Youngstown No. 1, 30; Hecla No. 4, 20; Pearlth, 20; Hanco, 20; Kollie, 12; Low Place, 125; scattering, 2; total, 398. Ovens were put out as follows: Union, 77; Solon, 35; scattering, 12; total, 114.

**RECEIVER NAMED.**

Arkansas Strike.

Coal Company Heavily Loser Through

The top mines near Fort Smith, Ark., where trouble occurred recently between mine guards and striking

The property was damaged to the extent of \$200,000 by the striking miners and the companies claim they cannot operate at this time to meet expenses.

Interests in Central City, Pa., Will  
Develop 200 Acre Tract.  
Younger (Crichton) Evans Interests  
will mine the 200 acres of coal owned  
by them just outside of Central  
City, Pa., and it is practically certain  
that the Berwind White Company will  
make its second opening on the Amzi  
G. Berkebile farm near the same

The Pennsylvania railroad will run a spur to the above mines.

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**HAS BIG CONTRACTS.**

**Homestead Steel Works Filling Two Exceptional Orders.**  
The Homestead Steel Works is engaged in the manufacture of steel products.

time 1, for \$4,000 tons of steel for two bridges approaching New York

over the East river by the Big Four railroad the offer is for \$6,000,000 for a new bridge over the St. Lawrence river at Quebec, Canada.

$\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{4}$

# **Standard Connellsville Furnace Coke**

EXCLUSIVE SELLING AGENTS FOR

**3,500,000**

TONS ANNUALLY

**THE BEST BRANDS IN THE REGION.**

Contracts Filled With Good Coke When the Market Is High as Well as When It Is Low.

Good Service Saves Demurrage and Annoyance. First Class Inspection.

LARGE TONNAGE OF

**Low Phosphorus Coke**

FURNACE COKE.

**SMELTER, FOUNDRY, HEATING COKE AND COAL.**

**PRODUCERS COKE COMPANY,**

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,  
UNIONTOWN, PA.



## STEEL MEN DIFFER AS TO EFFECTS OF WAR ON THE TRADE

Some Expect an Immediate  
Revival in the In-  
dustry.

### OTHERS ARE NOT ENCOURAGED

Export Market Not in Such Bad  
Shape If Goods Can Be Carried to  
South America, Where Strong  
European Competition Is Met.

New York steel trade authorities are by no means unanimous in their opinions as to the probable effects of the European war upon the iron and steel trade in this country, says Financial America. Some believe that the trade will almost immediately benefit by the disturbances abroad, others suggest that temporary harm may be done but that the final result will be beneficial to the steel industry of the United States, while many are convinced that so great a disturbance cannot but effect the commerce of the entire world harmfully, although this country will not suffer as much, as those more directly concerned.

The immediate effect of the war, it is said, has been felt only in the market for ferro alloys. The ferro-manganese market, which had been showing weakness for several weeks, and had declined from \$58 a ton to \$37.50, advanced last week to \$39 and it was reported today that \$40 a ton had been offered for the alloy, with no sellers. The United States Steel Corporation is the only manufacturer of ferro-manganese in this country, and as the corporation does not make more than enough to supply its own needs, all other concerns have been getting their supplies from Europe and the war has caused a complete cessation of shipments, with a withdrawal of quotations by foreign makers here.

It is understood that there are practically no stocks of ferro-manganese in this country, except those already in the hands of consumers, and that consequently it will be impossible to get any of the alloy, which is necessary in certain processes of steel manufacture. What the result of this shortage will be it is impossible to say now, but the general opinion is that it will put those concerns who have fair stocks of the alloy in a favorable position. A somewhat similar situation exists in the case of ferro-silicium.

So far as exports of steel are concerned it is pointed out that the disturbance in Europe will naturally put an end to shipments of the metal to ports of that continent, Europe, however, is not a large buyer of American steel and by far the greater portion of the metal exported from this country goes to other parts of the world, especially to the South American Continent. Some American Exporters, however, are expressing apprehension that the United States Steel Corporation, which has for a long time been waging a commercial war for supremacy and the hope is expressed that America's foothold in the market of that continent may be increased greatly by the expected inability of European manufacturers to continue exportations under existing circumstances.

In case, however, no immediate increase in sales to South America is experienced, some apprehension is expressed that the United States Steel Corporation, the principal exporter, may be forced to offer for domestic sale that part of its output which had been intended for European export, an eventuality that might result in lower prices.

According to one of the leading steel authorities of this country, a general curtailment of operations by steel mills is very probable as a result of the scarcity of ferro-manganese, an alloy very necessary for the manufacture of all the better grades of steel.

As previously stated by Financial America, consumers were offering \$40 a ton for manganese, with no sellers. It was impossible to make any quotation now as there is no sale of the alloy in the market, and any sales which may be consummated would have had to be made at practically the seller's quotation, which might be anything from \$40 up.

The United States Steel Corporation has a fair supply of ferro-manganese on hand. The Corporation, which is the only manufacturer of ferro-manganese in the country, was offering for sale early this year but has withdrawn from the market as a seller for some time. What course it will now adopt is not known, and probably has not been decided by the management, but the general feeling is that it will offer some ferro-manganese for sale to competitors, refusing to take advantage of the situation which might otherwise force some of them temporarily out of the market. Even in this case there would not be enough ferro-manganese to permit full operations.

Some of the leading independent companies are in the habit of keeping several months' supply of the alloy on hand and this will help materially to relieve the situation, so far as those companies thus provided for are concerned; but many of the companies have little if any ferro-manganese on hand, and it is practically certain that the corporation will not be able to sell them enough to meet their deficiency. It is learned that the corporation has already been appealed to by a number of other steel companies who are in need of the alloy.

Quick provision for an American merchant marine promises to be the only way by which an adequate supply of ferro-manganese can be obtained in Brazil, and if American ships can be secured to bring it in safely to this country it would only be a matter of a few months and some expenditure before the prominent independent companies would be able to put

themselves in a position to manufacture their own supplies of the alloy, as well as enough for sale to smaller concerns.

The tin plate industry is also threatened on account of the small stocks of pig tin in this country. Practically all the pig tin used is imported from the Straits Settlements and other Eastern localities and the disruption of commerce is likely to cut off these supplies entirely. It has been reported that pig tin is now selling at \$400 a short ton, and it is suggested by those well-informed that unless the situation can be relieved very much higher prices will prevail.

### COAL IN EASTERN MONTANA

Small Area of Good Coal on Pine Ridge, Southwest of Custer.

An account of an area of workable coal recently examined by G. S. Rogers of the United States Geological Survey, in the northern part of Blaine county, Montana, only 3 or 4 miles from Waco station on the Northern Pacific railway, has recently been published. The coal-bearing area lies on Pine Ridge between Yellowstone and Big Horn rivers, at the head of Mission and Sorrel Horse creeks, beginning about eight miles northeast of Custer, and ending the ridge for six miles.

The coal is of good subbituminous grade, black and lustrous. In physical appearance and steaming quality it is described as superior to the coal mined near Sheridan, Wyoming, but somewhat inferior to the Red Lodge and Bear Creek coal. No development has taken place, but from samples procured in exploring pits to the west of the ridge it is concluded that the Pine Ridge coal will prove to have a great value in excess of 10,000 British thermal units. The coal has a thickness of more than 30 inches throughout an area of five or six miles and is more than three feet thicker over much of this area, attaining at one point a thickness of 4½ feet. In the northern part of the area the coal is much affected by faulting, but the best coal is not disturbed.

The report contains a brief account of the geology of the field and the rocks in which the coal is found. It is estimated that more than 20,000,000 tons of coal underlie the area examined, of which at least 10 per cent is recoverable. It is possible that other areas south and west of the district examined are also underlain by workable coal.

### STRIKE DECREASES OUTPUT

Colorado Labor Troubles Reduce Coke Production.

The output of coke in Colorado in 1913 was \$79,401 tons, valued at \$2,115,134, according to E. W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey. The decrease as compared with 1912, amounting to \$2,119 tons in quantity and \$228,840 in value, was due entirely to the labor troubles among the miners, and not to adverse trade conditions. The principal disturbances were in La Aninos county, the leading coal-producing and coke-making county, and resulted in a decrease in coal production of nearly a million tons and in the whole of the decrease in the output of coke.

There are 15 coking establishments in Colorado, which operate 3,588 ovens, all of the beehive type. Six of the establishments, operating 720 ovens, were idle during the year. In addition to these idle plants, 280 ovens were idle at plants that made some coke in 1913, so that the total number of idle ovens was 1,000, representing nearly half the productive capacity of the state. No new ovens were under construction at the end of the year.

According to returns made to the Geological Survey, the average value of Colorado coke advanced from \$4.13 a ton in 1912 to \$3.20 in 1913. In 1911 the average was \$3.30. These fluctuations are, however, more apparent than real. A large proportion of the coke produced in Colorado is made in ovens which are parts of plants, including in their operations coal mining, coke making, and the manufacture of iron and steel, or the smelting and refining of the precious and base metals. For such plants the placing of a value on the coke produced is an arbitrary matter and does not represent market prices. Only about 30 per cent of the total output of Colorado in 1913 was commercial coke.

### LABOR LAWS EXPLAINED

Reason for Children to Work in Summer Without Certificate.

The Commissioner of Labor and Industry, John Price Jackson, finds that there are certain phases of the labor law relating to minors which are not fully understood throughout the Commonwealth. Thus, it is not known by all that children under fourteen are not permitted to be employed during the school vacation, or at any other time, and that those between fourteen and sixteen are required to have school employment certificates during the school vacation period, exactly the same as are required for other periods of the year. These school employment certificates may be obtained from the superintendent or principal of the district in which the child resides.

It is also found that here and there employers are not aware that they must not only post and keep posted copies of the minor and female labor laws, schedules giving the names of such employees, and other classifications as to ages, etc. Copies of these laws and the necessary schedules can be obtained from the Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg, Pa., upon application.

The Department of Labor and Industry started out in its work for advancing the safety and health of the employees and gaining an observance of the various labor laws, by asking for the co-operation and help of all affected. This has been given generously and cheerfully throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth. The Department Staff, therefore, is very anxious that the knowledge of the laws should be widely disseminated in order that there might not be any infractions thereof from lack of knowledge.

Working at Windber. The Lehigh Coal Company has a force of men working on their new mine opening at the Mangas furnaces near Windber.

## The Lower Connellsville District

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, Aug. 8, 1914.

Total Ovens.	In Blast.	Name of Works.	Name of Operator.	P. O. Address.
40	40	Adair	Adair Coke Company	Uniontown
40	40	Allen	W. J. Harn	Uniontown
200	200	Allen No. 2	W. J. Harn	Uniontown
100	100	Allen No. 3	W. J. Harn	Uniontown
100	100	Allen No. 4	W. J. Harn	Uniontown
100	100	Allen No. 5	W. J. Harn	Uniontown
100	100	Allen No. 6	W. J. Harn	Uniontown
100	100	Allen No. 7	W. J. Harn	Uniontown
100	100	Allen No. 8	W. J. Harn	Uniontown
100	100	Allen No. 9	W. J. Harn	Uniontown
100	100	Allen No. 10	W. J. Harn	Uniontown
100	100	Allen No. 11	W. J. Harn	Uniontown
100	100	Allen No. 12	W. J. Harn	Uniontown
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100	100	Allen No. 98	W. J. Harn	Uniontown
100	100	Allen No. 99	W. J. Harn	Uniontown
100	100	Allen No. 100	W. J. Harn	Uniontown

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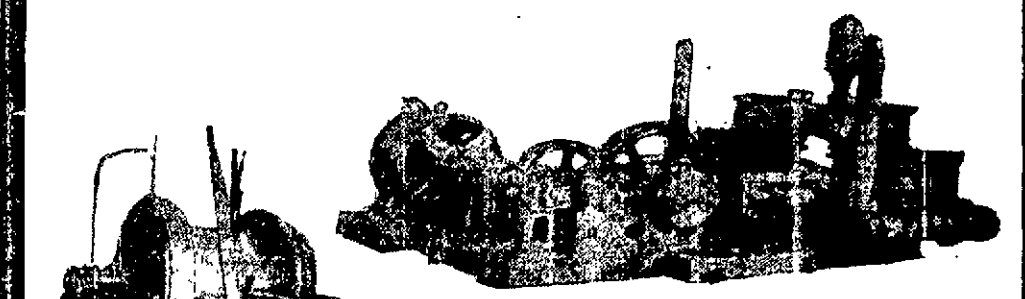
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## LAFAYETTE PUMPS

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DUPLIX ELECTRIC MINE PUMP

Size 7 in. by 12 in. Duplex Electric Driven Wood Lined End Pack- ing Pump. Motor, Water End is Wood Lined and Lead Lined Throughout.

ELECTRIC HAULAGE—30 in. Diameter, 30 in. Face, Driven by 25 HP Motor.

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## Thompson Connellsville Coke Co.

800 OVENS. MONTHLY CAPACITY 50,000 TONS.

STANDARD CONNELLSVILLE FURNACE COKE.

WORKS: Thompson No. 1 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 2 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 3 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 4 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 5 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 6 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 7 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 8 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 9 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 10 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 11 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 12 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 13 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 14 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 15 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 16 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 17 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 18 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 19 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 20 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 21 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 22 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 23 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 24 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 25 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 26 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 27 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 28 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 29 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 30 400 Ovens

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## OKLAHOMA COAL PRODUCTION IS A RECORD BREAKER

Mines Over Four Million Bushels, Valued at Over \$8,500,000

### LABOR TROUBLES HELP OUT

Colorado Strikes, More Than Anything Else, Aid in Boosting Production

Coal was mined in Oklahoma in 1913 to the amount of 4,155,770 short tons, valued at \$8,542,748, both record-breaking figures for the State according to figures compiled by D. W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey, in co-operation with the Oklahoma Geological Survey. Oklahoma more than any other of the coal producing states in the Mississippi Valley and the Rocky Mountain region, was benefited by the labor troubles in Colorado, as is shown by the increase in production over 1912, amounting to 409,822 tons or 13.34 per cent. The value of the product increased \$677,417 or 8.6 per cent. The smaller relative gain in value in 1913 was due to the fact that in 1912 prices were somewhat inflated because of the rather abrupt withdrawal of fuel oil from the markets where it had been in competition with Oklahoma coal and to a diminution in the supply of natural gas from the northern part of the Mississippi Valley, particularly in Kansas. The deficiency in Kansas production of natural gas is being made up however by developments in Oklahoma and the result of these developments and of the fact that the supply of coal is catching up with the demand on account of the increased production in 1913 is exhibited in the return to lower prices the average value per ton in 1913 being the same as in 1912. The total number of men employed in the coal mines of Oklahoma in 1913 was 1,699, and the average time lost by each man was 80 days.

Oklahoma continues to show a high percentage of coal shot off the solid a practice encouraged by the laws of the state which compel the payment of wages on the basis of mine-run coal. The number of days the men were able to work in 1913 shows a marked improvement over the two preceding years and if no strike had been lost by strikes the average number of days worked would have exceeded 200 by a good margin. As it was the average time made by the 904 men employed was 99 days compared with 87.65 days for 74 days in 1912. The average total production per man in 1913 was 491 tons.

The fatality record for Oklahoma in 1913 according to the Bureau of Mines shows a decided improvement over 1912 when, owing to an explosion of gas and dust in the San Joaquin mine at McCutcheon, the death toll was high. In that one explosion the lives lost amounted to more than three times the total number of deaths in 1913, when 28 fatal accidents occurred.

### MARYLAND HAS COAL RECORD

Output Nearly 5,000,000 Tons With Little Labor Trouble

The coal mined in Maryland in 1913 amounted to 4,779,839 short tons valued at \$5,927,016 according to figures compiled by D. W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey, in co-operation with the State Geological Survey. This was less than the amount mined in 1912 by 144,199 short tons but the value showed a gain of \$67,967 and exceeded that of any other year since 1907. The annual production of coal in Maryland has been fairly constant for the last 16 years, the smallest output in that period being in 1909 when it amounted to 4,922,241 tons and the largest in 1912 when it reached 5,522,228 tons. The output in 1913 was very close to the average of the 16 years. It is not to be expected that the production will show any material increase in the future as the Maryland big vein from which the larger part of the output has been obtained, is approaching exhaustion and although there is still a good supply remaining in the deeper and deeper beds it is not probable that the future annual output from them will exceed the records of the past, if indeed it maintains the same importance.

The record of individual efficiency by the miners of Maryland is high. In 1913 the 5,645 men employed in the coal mines of the state worked an average of 248 days with an average production by each man of 847 tons for the year. This is an exceptionally good average when it is considered that 4,575,920 tons or 95.5 per cent of the total was mined by hand. The quantity of coal shot off the solid was only 229,959 tons.

There was only one instance of labor trouble in 1913 and that was insignificant. 200 men being idle for two days. In 1912 there were but three strikes reported, the longest of which lasted 12 days.

The Bureau of Mines has reported 13 fatal accidents in 1913 in the coal mines of Maryland the same number as in 1912 but as there were fewer men employed and a smaller quantity mined in 1913, the rate of deaths was slightly increased and the tonnage per life lost slightly less. The records for both years were better than the average and were surpassed by only a few other states.

**Loses Three Toes.**  
Mike Creswell, of Fine Hill, had three toes on his left foot amputated Friday at the Cottage State Hospital as the result of an accident with which he met while at work in the mines.  
Mrs. Elizabeth Pittman, 35 years old of the West side was operated on for appendicitis this morning.

### COLORADO COAL OUTPUT LESS

Decrease of 1,750,000 Tons in 1913 on Account of Strike.

The production of coal in Colorado in 1913 was 3,212,710 short tons valued at \$14,076,000 compared with 1912 the returns for 1913 show a decrease of 1,745,814 tons or 35 per cent in quantity and of \$2,210,216 or 14.1 per cent in value. The smallest production in 1913 according to D. W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey, was due entirely to a strike called in September 16 and put into effect a week later which reduced the output in the southern part of the state for the rest of the year to about 40 per cent of the normal. The production in 1913 was the smallest since 1906. As in numerous other instances of labor dislocation, the trouble in Colorado arose from demand for the recognition of the union and led to a contest which for bitterness violence and bloodshed has exceeded any similar conflict in recent history. It was the first time that a strike in the coal mines of the United States had resulted in the death of a Federal trooper. A condition of warfare still exists although mining has been resumed with nearly a full complement of men under the protection of the Federal authorities. The output of the mines was entirely idle at any time during the strike and although 7,224 men (more than 60 per cent of the average number employed during the year) were idle for an average of 75 days each, the average number of days the mines worked was 21 or two days more than in 1912, when a production of practically 11,000,000 tons was mined with only a slight loss of output on account of suspension of work. The total time lost was equal to 20 per cent of the time made from which it appears that except for the strike the production for the year would have amounted to about 11,500,000 tons or within half a million of the maximum record of 1910. It is doubtful however whether even if there had been no interruption by strikes the output would have reached that tonnage or even the record of 1910, for owing to crop shortings in adjoining states there was a reduced demand for both railroad and commercial coal.

The miners of Colorado have a good record for efficiency. In 1912, the average production by each man employed was 841 tons and in 1913 it was 833 tons.

Reports to the Bureau of Mines show that there was 108 fatal accidents in the coal mines of Colorado in 1913 an increase of 12 over 1912.

### INCREASE IN KANSAS

More Satisfactory Labor Conditions Help Boost Coal Production

The coal miners of Kansas produced 7,202,210 short tons in 1913 valued at \$12,036,232 according to figures compiled by D. W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey, in co-operation with the Kansas Geological Survey. This was an increase of 1,000,000 tons over 1912 especially in the value of the output which advanced more than 16 per cent. The production in 1913 was 6,186,181 short tons valued at \$11,244,124.

Coal mine operators in Kansas had little of which to complain in 1913. There was no serious trouble with labor, railroad consumption increased somewhat on account of the strike in the Colorado mines, transportation facilities were satisfactory and the demand for steam coal for manufacturing and for domestic fuel was generally well up to the supply. The only undisturbed in the state was occasional shut-downs at the shipping operations because of high water in the spring and some inconvenience during the drought in the summer and early fall when hot water had to be hauled to the mines.

Shooting from the solid continues to be practiced in the coal mines of Kansas although there was a slight improvement in that regard in 1913. The number of men employed in the coal mines of the state in 1913 was 12,171 and the average production per man was 577 tons for the year. The number of fatal accidents reported to the Bureau of Mines in 1913 was 28 the same as in 1912 but as the number of men employed and the quantity of coal produced were both larger in 1913 than in the preceding year the death rate was slightly less.

### OHIO STRIKE CONTINUES

Miners and Operators Adjourn Conference Without Agreement

**WHEELING, W. Va., August 7.**—The conference of miners and operators of the Ohio coal fields adjourned here this afternoon without having reached an agreement on the wage scale and without having made any perceptible progress toward a settlement of the strike which has been in progress since April 1. President John Moore of the Ohio mine workers stated that the miners were prepared to sign their scale for any individual mine and C. L. Munger of the Claims Run Coal Company speaking for the operators made a counter proposition to the miners offering to sign individually for any mine on the 11-cent basis. This offer was greeted with hoots and cat-calls.

### LONG FIGHT ENDS

Senate Finally Confirms Matting as Executive Member

**WASHINGTON, August 8.**—Nominations of Paul M. Waburg of New York and Frederick A. Dolano of Chicago as members of the Federal Reserve Board were confirmed by the Senate last night.

With the confirmation of Mr. Waburg and Mr. Dolano the new bank board is now complete and can proceed at once to the organization of the reserve system under the new currency law.

Other members of the board are W. P. G. Harding of Birmingham, A. J. C. Miller of San Francisco, Charles S. Hamlin of Boston and Secretary of the Currency, William H. Clegg, as ex-officio members.

Charles S. Hamlin has been selected for governor of the board and Frederick A. Dolano vice governor.

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### FINE COAL YEAR IN VIRGINIA

Production Triple Prices Good and Mine Accidents Few

The production of coal in Virginia in 1913 was 8,829,068 short tons valued at \$8,542,748 compared with 1912 the returns for 1913 show a decrease of 1,745,814 tons or 35 per cent in quantity and of \$2,210,216 or 14.1 per cent in value. The smallest production in 1913 according to D. W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey, was due entirely to a strike called in September 16 and put into effect a week later which reduced the output in the southern part of the state for the rest of the year to about 40 per cent of the normal. The production in 1913 was the smallest since 1906. As in numerous other instances of labor dislocation, the trouble in Colorado arose from demand for the recognition of the union and led to a contest which for bitterness violence and bloodshed has exceeded any similar conflict in recent history. It was the first time that a strike in the coal mines of the United States had resulted in the death of a Federal trooper. A condition of warfare still exists although mining has been resumed with nearly a full complement of men under the protection of the Federal authorities. The output of the mines was entirely idle at any time during the strike and although 7,224 men (more than 60 per cent of the average number employed during the year) were idle for an average of 75 days each, the average number of days the mines worked was 21 or two days more than in 1912, when a production of practically 11,000,000 tons was mined with only a slight loss of output on account of suspension of work. The total time lost was equal to 20 per cent of the time made from which it appears that except for the strike the production for the year would have amounted to about 11,500,000 tons or within half a million of the maximum record of 1910. It is doubtful however whether even if there had been no interruption by strikes the output would have reached that tonnage or even the record of 1910, for owing to crop shortings in adjoining states there was a reduced demand for both railroad and commercial coal.

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### STEEL PRICES GAIN

Market Is Placid and Prospects Somewhat Improved

**NEW YORK, August 8.**—There were few indications yesterday of a change in the steel market and prices but in a few directions a combination of factors such as the closing of the business world and the fact that the world's steel mills are in the process of being re-opened, which is the cause of the continued rise in the price of steel. The market is placid and prospects somewhat improved.

**Coal Shipments Drop.**  
A report from the monthly report of the United States Geological Survey shows that the coal shipments for the month of July were 1,000,000 tons, a decrease of 1,000,000 tons from the month of June, 1913.

**Married in Cumberland.**  
John H. Mitchell of S. Mitchell and L. D. Mitchell of S. Mitchell were married in Cumberland, Md., last night.

## PATENTS

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Austin Coal & Coke Co.,		H. C. Rick Coke Co.,	
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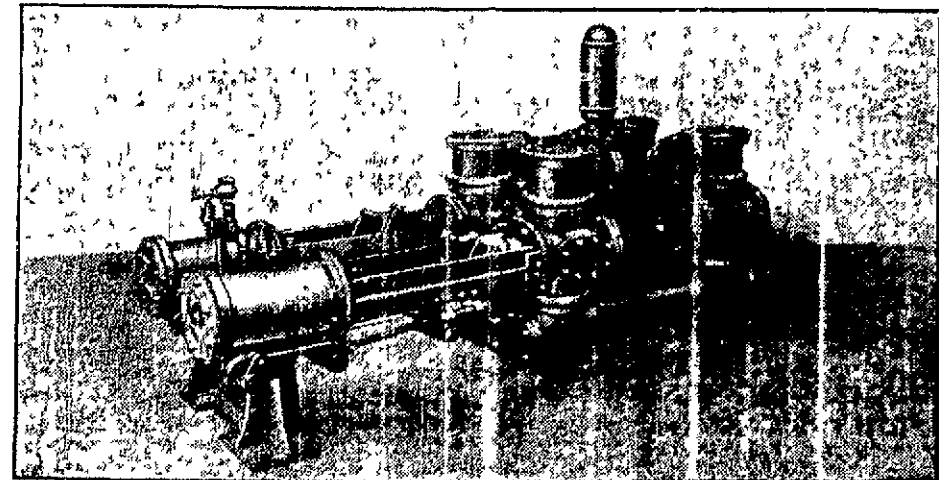
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